

come to it. To the treatment which would be thus : I would give that cow from one half to one drachm of Iodide Potass. once

For Waa, would use sal ammoniac (muriate of ammonia) one or two ounces to a pint; half a pint of good vinegar, half a pint of water; apply as many times as convenient in a day. This is a capital application in the spring when a cow's bag is swollen. If vinegar is weak have it all vinegar, no water. Another application for ointment would be Plumbi Iodide, which is prepared from lead and Iodine. Make this into an ointment. You can make it as strong as you please for such purposes; it is preferable to Iodide of Potassa, is a greater discutient remedy. I would use Plumbi Iodide in preference.

I send you the top of a fruit tree, and wish you would tell me what animal this is, and the cure for it, if any. What causes blight in a fruit tree when it stands on good, rich soil? Is there something wanting in the soil?

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. A. SCOTT, M. D.  
Tyson Furnace, Fla. Aug. 12, 1873.

The specimens of insects on the leaves sent by our correspondent, are aphides on a plant like; the whole foliage seems to be overrun with them. We know of no remedy.

**Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:**  
I have one-half an acre of moist land I want to seed this fall: one half of it is in millet, and the rest has had oats on it. Now I want to seed it soon. What seed shall I use? Is Rhode Island Bent grass or Kentucky Blue grass good? None of my neighbors use any of this grass seed. Had I better try it, or is there some other grass? Both last year, Orchard grass last year, but it failed. Please say through the *Ploughman*, what seed to put, and how much, as I shall not

We can recommend no better mixture than Timothy, Red Top, Perennial Ryegrass, and Tall Oat grass.—[Ed.]

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## Correspondence.

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### THE HAY HARVEST—ITEMS.

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*Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

The hay harvest which is now nearly closed presents the product of the salt marshes, has

tributed of late, less than usual to the literature of their great art. They seem disposed to emphasize their conviction in favor of cutting grass as soon as it heads, or is in blossom. Chemists state that in early cut hay a portion of the substance becomes starch and sugar, and the quality of the hay is first class; whereas if the hay is left to be dead-ripe before it is cut, the substance in it which, in the early cut, becomes starch and sugar, becomes merely fiber. Professor

young grass has fifty-six per cent. Ripe hay has four and a half per cent. of phosphoric acid, while young hay has ten and a half per cent. Ripe hay has sixty per cent. of silica, while young grass has ten per cent., so that the most important and valuable constituent of phosphoric acid, is more than twice as great in the young as in the ripe grass, while the chief indigestible part, the silica, is six times as great in the ripe grass as in the young

When early cut hay is exposed to the sun's heat for a long period, much soluble or digestible matter in it is changed to indigestible woody fibre, and its value for feed is lessened proportionably. Hay cured in the shade or in the cock is of the best quality and nutritive value. The acknowledged authorities agree that one-half of the value is lost in the dead-ripe hay.

The June grass of our Boxford fields is

This June grass of Essex county is identical with the Kentucky blue joint grass. In its home on the limestone meadows of Kentucky with all things favorable, this grass grows to a brobdignarian size, while on the light soil of Boxford prairies, with partial feed, it grows only of lilliputian\* height. But it is good grass, and makes sweet and nutritious hay. The growth of this grass should be encouraged, together with all the early grasses that are indigenous to our fields. LESS the

upon the natural grasses growing here for the entire feed of their cattle. Farmers have need to go back in some things to the "old paths," for in rushing for the cultivated or English grasses, they have not given sufficient attention to the grass in the meadows, where the greatest success may be expected. One general improvement would be to make a far more liberal use of grass seed upon the fields, both mowing fields and pastures.

vegetable or earthy dust, or fine mineral matter will help the growth of grass, more or less, according to the fertility of the article and the needs of the soil. This fact suggests that where there are two fields with grass sod of a lean quality, and where both fields cannot be properly enriched by manure on account of the expense, it would be well to take the sod and surface soil from one field and put them upon the other, rather

As an item of encouragement, it was stated that one member of the Club had saved between one and two hundred dollars' worth of new potatoes in Georgetown market, the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a bushel. The self draining, early starting, warm, light soil of Boxford, affords the facilities for early crops, and the industrious and thriving people of Georgetown are fond of good living, and will have it.

**Cincinnati Industrial Exposition Buildings, 1923.**

We present our readers above with a view of the buildings of the CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, in which the Fourth Annual Exposition is to be held from September 3 to October 4, 1923.

This great Exposition is the largest ever held in this country, is already well known to many of our readers, but we give some details which are of general interest.

The Exposition is located on the Ohio River, in Cincinnati, in number, including the Art Hall, which is connected with the pier by a bridge across Elm Street, shown at the left of the picture. They furnish to exhibitors nearly eight acres of space, the Power Hall alone comprising over an acre of every variety of machinery in motion. The Exposition is divided into sixteen large divisions of the most up-to-date exhibits of the world. The most important of these are the divisions of art and industry, teaching by the most attractive forms and with endless profusion. It may be justly termed a popular school of art and industry, teaching by the most effective means.

Its immense popularity is partly due to the central location of Cincinnati, but mainly to the liberal character of its management, which is in the hands of the three commercial associations of the city. There being no stockholding interest, all its revenues are devoted to the improvement of the Exposition, and the city has been able to make it a success. It has made them eagerly sought after by exhibitors from every part of the Union. The national character of the Exposition is shown by the fact that it is the largest ever held in the United States; and by the attendance of over 600,000 visitors. A large increase is expected this year, under the newly adopted system of school excursions at reduced rates of admission.

breeding "in and in," on the principle of crossing "anima," or "cross" breeding, which is the best method of breeding pure-bred in-and-in breeding, called also *pure* breeding, is the production of animals descending on parents which spring from an original pair of animals. This method is begun with a single pair of animals, called *parent* breeding, as its name implies, and it signifies that the offspring of the first breed need not necessarily be a pure progeny, but may be crossed with other animals.

of capital limited. The greatest quantity must be obtained in the shortest possible time, and with the least expense, it is advisable that great care should be exercised in the selection of dams, and that the best sire and best water be always chosen on the male side, and by breeding from the breeding stock every female which shows any marked defect, they will be able to improve their stock and rapidly increase their capital.


After skillfully practicing, breeding is not in vain, however, great experience is required. The cow's head and body should be symmetrical, and less encumbered with fat and waste, and a tendency to early maturity is desired.

For the cow to be suitable now for the market at from two to three years old; for her to use to take four or five years.

For purposes for which we require them, the husband and I rear cows for fattening, and we have a few calves for the market as quickly as possible; but in rearing the cows for the dairy, we by no means aim at making them as large a quantity of milk as that to be taken the larger system to which.

Now stock may be desired—(1) for the purpose of beefing, and (2) for the purpose of milking. In the former case, it is not so much the size of the animal as the quality of the meat that is desired. It is not so much the size of the animal as the quality of the meat that is desired. It is not so much the size of the animal as the quality of the meat that is desired.

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All vertebrate and most invertebrate animals, are made up of three parts or cavities

This covering is therefore an important part, and as it must necessarily vary in material, and in the manner of its application, particularly, according to the wants and habits of the animal, it will afford an opportunity for some curious and interesting considerations.

that is the leaves) and that this result can only be secured by early topping. Passing on to the next field, we inquire of the farmer why he does not top his plants sooner, and he will say that the plant should reach or attain its full size or growth before being topped, and that the leaves should grow fast, and that they will ripen much sooner if topping is delayed until the plants have blossomed. The first grower will assert that

or in full blossom. And topping will in great measure depend upon the size of the plants; if the plants are very forward topped, they will be delayed until the blossoms mature, but if the plants are late and thin topped, if the top of a fruit, it will be better to top earlier than if no root was imminent.

But there are other "disputed" points; but grower is in favor of "high" topping, while another prefers "low," the one asserts that while you obtain more leaves containing

and the strength of the plant, the result is nursing large well grown leaves. The same principle is carried out by the growers of fine wines, who are usually careful to restrain the tree to a few bunches, and the method is similar to that of pruning a small plant. The common method of topping the plants is to break off the top with the hand, but the better way is to cut off with a sharp knife; when the top is broken off it leaves a rough or ragged surface, which becomes very sensible to the effects of external objects, much more so than a smooth surface beneath it. Hence is a surgical operation of any kind, the cutting of the skin, the removal of a tumor, the amputation of a limb, the removal of a tooth, etc., etc., which is invariably required by the nature of the case, in order that we might take early warning of any attempt to injure us.

The skin is furnished in some portions of the frame with a thin muscle, which enables us to move it separately from the bone.

By, in order to obtaiged seed leaves. By, in order to the same height the field pre- presents a more even appearance, and more leaves are saved. A little practice will enable one to do this with comparatively little trouble. This part of the labor should be done with care, so that the plant will ripen up in time for harvesting, as it is desirable for the plant to be quick to ripen. The size and weight, and also to get the "stump," so as to cut sooner when

selected, in regions where good timber for the purpose named is, and ever will be needed. The time must soon come when the implements required for agriculture and the products of the soil will be manufactured there, and good timber must be had; there- fore it requires no great stretch of imagination to suppose that the day will not soon exist far away from the present source of supply. The cultivation of such timber is like money put out at compound interest. The first year it produces nothing, but the first will soon find himself the possessor of large sums of money.

age. Farmers will be likely to be of good timber, should not neglect the cultivation of this most valuable tree.—  
*Andrew S. Fuller.*











